

Colour Theory

For this project, there are 2 parts. You will be using 3 primary paint colours to mix the 12 hues that make up the colour wheel.

You will also be creating a tonal or value scale.

Part 1 Colour Wheel

On a sheet of paper approximately 8.5" X11", or a page in your sketchbook, create 12 sections or slices of pie, radiating from the center of the page. (You can alter this shape as shown below; be creative.) [This video](#) shows how to lay out a circle in 12 even sections.

[This video goes over how to mix and apply your paints.](#)

Designate one section with the letter "P", as this is where you will paint one primary colour.

Leave 3 empty spaces, or pie pieces, then draw another "P". Leave 3 spaces and designate the 3rd and final "P"

Choose 2 primary colours, and on a palette, leave 3 empty spaces between.

Fill in 2 of the Primary colour sections on the colour wheel with these primary colours.

In the space between the 2 primary colours on the palette, mix equal parts of the two primary colours to create a Secondary colour (orange, green, violet).

Add this to the space directly between the two Primary sections you have already painted on your colour wheel.

In the two empty spaces left on your paint palette between the primary and secondary colours, mix equal parts of the primary colour and the secondary colour to create what is known as a tertiary colour.

Repeat this until all 12 hues have been mixed. On the side or back of the sheet of paper, please give the definitions for primary, secondary, and tertiary colours.

I suggest that you share paints and hues with another student, but submit your own colour wheel.



Part 2 Value scale

[This is a procedural video of the following instructions.](#)

When you have finished this, I would like you to create a rectangle approximately 2.5" X 7.5" in size in your sketchbook (different sizes are OK)

Divide it into 1.5" sections.

Put a Smartie sized amount of paint onto your palette (or reuse the paint from part 1).

Paint the center section of your value scale with this primary or secondary hue.

Put white paint into 1 section of the palette. Add a small amount of your hue to this white paint and it into the far right section.

Add a bit more of your hue to the white and paint the section just to the right of the solid hue.

These are Tints (colour added to a white base)

You will have 2 unpainted sections on your value scale. Take a VERY small amount of black and add to the solid hue on your palette.

Mix and paint this beside the center section on your value scale.

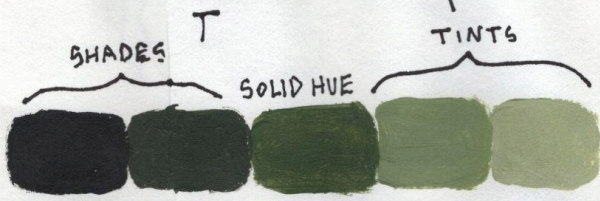
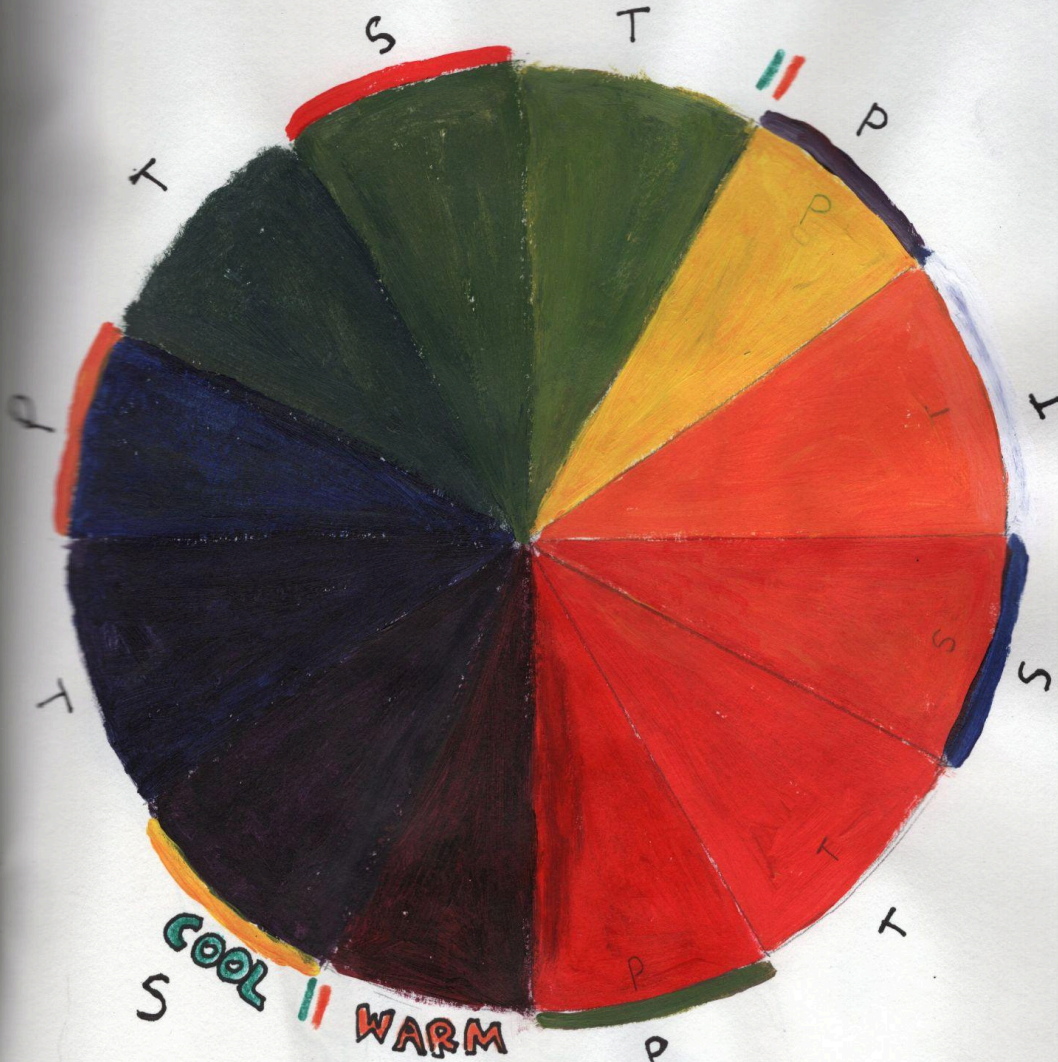
Now add a little bit more black to complete your value scale.

Below is an example:

	1	2	3	4
Part 1 (Colour wheel laid out properly and labeled) Weight: 1.5	Does not approach expectation/ little or no effort exhibited	Approaches expectations	Meets expectations	Exceeds expectations
Part 2 (Paint mixed and applied properly) Weight: 1.5	Does not approach expectation/ little or no effort exhibited	Approaches expectations	Meets expectations	Exceeds expectations
Value Scale (Shows understanding of how to create value) Weight: 2	Does not approach expectation/ little or no effort exhibited	Approaches expectations	Meets expectations	Exceeds expectations

Here are some great examples!

COLOR WHEEL





P=primary
S=secondary
+ = tertiary

wheel

